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Papal Guilt *of the* World War

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

FOR centuries intrigue between the Vatican and Vienna has been a very prolific cause of unrest, oppression and bloodshed in Europe. Though deeply concealed by Jesuitical cunning, that intrigue, with the German imperial government in the background, was the immediate cause of the great world war which broke out in the summer of 1914 and in which one-fourth of the wealth of the world and millions of its finest young men were swallowed up.

Many unanswerable proofs point unmistakably to primary and immediate guilt of the Vatican in producing the diplomatic spark that exploded the magazine of pent-up military might and international greed and hatred and so engulfed the world in the most stupendous cataclysm of all time.

A secret treaty with Serbia executed by the Pope in the Vatican, June 24, 1914, was the immediate cause of the war, though a long program of military and diplomatic preparation back of the secret treaty had carefully prepared the way.

When in the tenth century the non-Aryan and non-Christian Hungarians entered Europe from central Asia, in their furious invasion from the east, they drove into the Slav population a wedge which rent it asunder. Those Slavs whose lands lay south of the Hungarians, or Magyars, came to be known as Southern Slavs, or Jugo-Slavs. They included among other peoples Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovena.

In spite of splendid valor, they were overwhelmed by the Turkish power which entered Europe five centuries later. So they suffered through long and bloody centuries of oppression under the Mohammedan yoke. About a hundred years ago Serbia was released from Turkish thralldom and given virtual independence.

Of Slavic blood and Greek Orthodox religion, the Serbian people were akin to the Russians by ties both natural and spiritual. The Congress of Berlin of 1878 handed over to the Roman Catholic Hapsburg Empire of Austria Hungary the two little Serbian States of Bosnia and Herzegovena. The heel of the Turk could scarcely exceed in cruelty that of the Hapsburg thus imposed upon unwilling and helpless Serbians. Thirty-one years later the two little States were actually incorporated into the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy as part and parcel of its body politic.

In that sad plight, with the Roman Catholic religion forced upon them through their schools and otherwise, they yearned for closer relations with their independent kinsmen in Serbia and Montenegro. Their grief and aspirations naturally touched a responsive chord in the Serbian and Montenegrin heart. With common impulse all hoped and prayed for the day when the peoples of Serbian blood might be united as an independent or autonomous state and so work out their own civil and religious destiny.

Growth of that aspiration and of the societies designed to foster and promote it was bitterly resented and condemned both in Vienna and at Rome. The Vatican sought to Romanize the whole Balkan peninsula, while Austria Hungary and Germany desired the subjugation of that peninsula for territorial aggrandizement and as an open highway to the Near East and India. So papal and German and Austrian imperial ambitions ran parallel.

For the accomplishment of that selfish and despotic purpose it was necessary to Romanize or crush Serbia as the strongest state of the Serbian group. As that valorous little kingdom emerged from two exhausting wars in close succession, the one against Turkey and the other against Bulgaria, she was largely denuded of both men and money.

The war against Bulgaria was ended by the treaty of Bucharest, which was signed August 10, 1913. Exasperated by the success of Serbia in both wars, the Hapsburg Empire had planned to attack her before the treaty of Bucharest was signed. Professor Harding of the chair of history in the Indiana University, in his *New Medieval and Modern History*, at page 685, makes this statement:

"The Turkish Empire in Europe was thus reduced to very small proportions. But new Balkan questions were arising. Austria had already (August 9, 1913) asked Italy to join her in attacking Serbia, but Italy refused. Nevertheless, Austria, dissatisfied as she was with the treaty of Bucharest, was resolved to regain her influence in the Balkans, and Germany stood back of her. Thus the Balkan question was to become a chief cause of the great World War of 1914."

Feeling that depletion of her resources in the two recent wars rendered Serbia peculiarly vulnerable and helpless, Vienna and Rome decided that the time had arrived to poison and subdue her with virus of popery injected through her schools and domestic life or, in case of resistance, to crush her outright. Accordingly she was cajoled or coerced into accepting a secret treaty which fastened the papal yoke securely around her neck and placed her schools, her domestic life and her national treasury at the service of the Roman hierarchy.

Being secret, the treaty does not appear in any state papers published officially so far as the author of this book has been able to ascertain. But through the kindness of the Serbian legation at Washington, he has been able to procure a copy in the original Ital-

ian direct from Rome. The copy was transmitted to him from the legation by mail, accompanied by a brief letter signed personally by the Secretary to the Serbian Minister. The following is a complete translation into English from the original tongue:

CONCORDAT BETWEEN THE HOLY SEE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SERBIA

In the Name of the Holy Trinity.

His Holiness the Supreme Pontiff Pius X and His Majesty Peter I King of Serbia, in order to conserve the interests of the Catholic religion in the Kingdom of Serbia, have resolved to execute a Concordat, and for that purpose have named their respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

On the part of His Holiness, the Eminent and Reverend Lord Cardinal Merry del Val, His Secretary of State; and on the part of His Majesty, His Excellency Lord Milenko R. Vesnitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty King of Serbia to France and Belgium, of the Order of the Grand Cross of the Holy Savior, Doctor of Laws;

Who having exchanged their respective plenary powers and found the same to be in good and sufficient form, covenant together as follows:

Article 1. The Catholic, Apostolic, Roman religion shall be freely and publicly exercised in the Kingdom of Serbia.

Article 2. In the Kingdom of Serbia is constituted an ecclesiastical province, composed of the Archdiocese of Belgrade, with its seat in the capital of the Kingdom, and having as its territory that comprised within the limits of Serbia as it was before the treaties of London and Bucharest; and of the suffragan diocese of Uskub, with its seat in that city, comprising the new territories, and passing from the jurisdiction of Propaganda Fide to the regime of the common law.

Article 3. The Archbishop of Belgrade and the Bishop of Uskub, to whose respective jurisdictions belong all Catholics of the Kingdom of Serbia, shall depend for ecclesiastical affairs directly and exclusively on the Holy See.

Article 4. His Holiness, before naming definitely the Archbishop of Belgrade and the Bishop of Uskub, shall notify the Royal Government the person of each candidate, in order to know whether there exist any facts or motives of a political or civil nature against him.

Article 5. The Archbishop of Belgrade and the Bishop of Uskub shall receive from the Royal Government an annual allowance, the former of 12,000 dinars, plus an indemnity of 4,000 dinars, the latter of 10,000 dinars with the right to a pension at least equal to that of officers of the state.

Article 6. The official title of the Archbishop of Belgrade and the Bishop of Uskub shall be Most Illustrious and Most Reverend My Lord.

Article 7. Before entering into office the Archbishop of Belgrade and the Bishop of Uskub shall take an oath of fidelity in presence of a representative of the Royal Government in the following terms: "I swear and promise before God and upon the Holy Gospels obedience and fidelity to His Majesty the King of Serbia; and I promise not to take part in any plot or assist in any conspiracy and not to encourage the clergy under my authority or permit them to intrigue against the public tranquillity of the state."

Article 8. The Archbishop of Belgrade and the Bishop of Uskub shall have full liberty in the exercise of ecclesiastical functions and in the ruling of their dioceses and shall have power to exercise all rights and prerogatives of their pastoral ministry, following the discipline approved by the Church. In their respective dioceses all members of the Catholic clergy shall depend on them in matters regarding the exercise of the sacred ministry.

Article 9. To the Archbishop of Belgrade and the Bishop of Uskub belongs the right, in their respective dioceses of creating parishes, in accord with the Royal Government. To them exclusively belongs the right of naming parish priests. Still, in case of persons alien to the Kingdom, they shall proceed with the consent of the Royal Government; and in the case of Serbian subjects, the Bishops shall ascertain beforehand from the competent ministry whether political facts or motives exist against them.

Article 10. The religious instruction of Catholic youth is subject to the Archbishop and the Bishop in their respective dioceses. In state schools it shall be given by catechism teachers who shall be nominated, after agreement made in common, by the Bishop and the minister of public instruction and worship. The Bishops can forbid the giving of religious instruction in state schools by catechism teachers who show themselves unfit for the mission thus entrusted to them, by informing the minister of public instruction and worship in order to proceed to another nomination. The Royal Government shall pay the catechism teachers in the state schools. The parish priests shall be eligible as catechism teachers.

Article 11. For the training of young Serbians for the Catholic priesthood there shall be instituted in or near the capital a seminary to which the state shall give an equitable yearly endowment, the respective ecclesiastical authority having charge of organizing and conducting it according to the canonical plans. In this seminary the Serbian language shall be the medium of instruction in non-ecclesiastical subjects.

Article 12. The Royal Government recognizes the validity of marriages of Catholics and mixed marriages contracted in presence of the Catholic parish priest according to the laws of the Church.

Article 13. Matrimonial causes between Catholics and between parties to mixed marriages celebrated before the Catholic parish priest, except as far as concerns purely civil matters, shall be judged by the Catholic ecclesiastical courts.

Article 14. The Catholic party shall have legal right to require that children born of mixed marriages contracted before the Catholic priest shall be brought up in the Catholic religion.

Article 15. The prayer for the Sovereign, "Domine salvum fac Regem," shall be sung at the divine offices in the Slav or the Latin language, according to local conditions.

Article 16. The state recognizes that the Church, represented by its legitimate hierarchial orders and authorities, has a true and proper judicial personality and capacity for exercising the rights which belong to it.

Article 17. The Church has the right legally to acquire, hold and freely administer property, real and personal, destined for ends proper to the Church and its institutions in the Kingdom, and properties purchased by it and its foundations are inviolable as the private property of citizens of the state.

Article 18. Property of the Church shall be subject to public taxation, excepting always buildings for divine worship, seminaries and palaces of bishops and parish priests, which shall be exempt from taxes and can never be converted or employed for other use.

Article 19. Priests and clerics, regular and secular, can never be obliged to exercise public functions contrary to their sacred ministry and to the sacerdotal life.

Article 20. In future should any difficulty arise about the interpretation of the present articles or about questions which may happen not to be contemplated in them, the Holy See and the Royal Government shall proceed by common accord to an amicable solution *in harmony with the canon law*.

Article 21. The present convention shall enter into force immediately after its ratification by His Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff and His Majesty the King of Serbia.

Article 22. The ratifications shall be exchanged in Rome with the least possible delay.

Given at Rome 24 of June, 1914.

RAFFAELE CARD. MERRY DEL VAL.
MIL. R. VESNITCH.

THE CONCORDAT ANALYZED

The clever and eminent prelates who compose the *Curia Romana* drew the foregoing treaty with consummate skill. It was designed to appear harmless and beneficent. But they were careful to hide in it the cancerous germs that would in a generation destroy every vestige of patriotism in Serbia. Microscopic examination of the document is necessary to detect the germs.

Sections two and three have the effect of annexing Serbia as a province to the unique world-encircling Papal Empire and of making the two prelates who reign over that province "depend for ecclesiastical affairs directly and exclusively on the Holy See."

Section five taps the royal treasury for the salaries of the two alien prelates, thus enthroned in the capital and Uskub, while section ten permits those prelates to place the entire Roman priesthood and the swarms of nuns in the Kingdom, then or at any future time on the government payroll as catechism teachers in the state schools. That section deserves very careful reading.

Section eleven imposes on Serbia the burden of building and maintaining a Roman Catholic seminary at the capital city for the training of Roman priests, but the section studiously withholds from the government even the slightest measure of authority over the institution, which is to be organized and conducted "according to the canonical plans."

Section 13 permits the papal government to establish its own courts in Serbia to determine the validity of marriages to which any Roman Catholic claims to be a party in interest, and the next section subjects the entire country to the Romish requirement that all children born of such marriages shall be trained and brought up in the doctrines of popery.

Section eighteen exempts virtually all Roman Catholic property in the Kingdom from taxation, though the hierarchy and priesthood and nuns and teachers in the seminary have their hands deep in the national treasury to collect salaries to be fixed by themselves.

Finally, section twenty binds Serbia to let the Vatican put its own construction on the treaty by providing that it shall be construed "*in harmony with the canon law.*" Emphasis on that point in the text is ours. Running all through the document are school provisions ample in force to give the two enthroned prelates of Rome control of all state schools under Vatican construction of the treaty "*in harmony with the canon law.*"

This iniquitous yoke was fastened on Serbia in secrecy June 24, 1914. Immediately thereafter Roman Catholic mouthpieces here and throughout the world boasted of it as a masterpiece of Vatican diplomacy, since not over one-third of one per cent of the Serbian people were then Roman Catholics.

That boasting made the secret treaty known in Serbia. Four days after the treaty was signed, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Roman

Catholic heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, known to be a secret party to the policy embodied in the treaty, was driving with his moranatic wife on a prominent street of Serajevo, capital of the little subjugated state of Bosnia, when a young Serbian student named Gavrio Prinzip shot them both to death.

That tragedy brought from Austria Hungary July 23 an ultimatum to Serbia in terms which no independent nation could possibly accept. The ultimatum required an answer in two days. Answering, Serbia accepted all terms that could possibly be accepted and asked that the whole matter be referred to The Hague Tribunal or to the powers which in 1909 had consented to the incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovena into the Hapsburg Empire. Declarations of war quickly followed and the awful cataclysm was upon mankind.

ULTIMATUM AND ANSWER

A Berlin cable dispatch dated July 23 and published in the New York Times of July 24 reported that at 6 P. M. that day Austria Hungary had sent to Serbia an ultimatum couched in hot words and requiring answer within forty-eight hours. The dispatch summed up the demands of the ultimatum as follows:

It demands punishment of all accomplices in the murder of Francis Ferdinand and the suppression of societies unfriendly to Austria Hungary, publication in the Government paper at Belgrade of official disavowal and regret, and that Austria Hungary send officials into Serbia to participate in the trial of all suspects.

A London dispatch dated July 26 and published in the same New York paper on July 27 said that Serbia had returned answer to the ultimatum, that the answer was couched in conciliatory terms and accepted all demands except that requiring Austro-Hungarian officers to participate in the trials, that Serbia asks what part such officers are to take in the trials, and pleads, in case her answer is deemed insufficient or unsatisfactory, that the whole matter be referred to The Hague tribunal or to the powers which had signed the declaration of 1909 delivering Bosnia and Herzegovena over the Hapsburg Empire.

The societies of which Austria Hungary in her ultimatum demanded the suppression were the organizations formed to foster aspirations of the little Serbian states then groaning under the Hapsburg yoke for union with their independent Serbian kinsmen in a Serbian community enjoying independence or at least autonomous right to determine its own government and destiny.

As the great military forces of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy immediately menaced Serbia and threatened its capital, Belgrade, Russia, akin to Serbia by both blood and religion, began to mobilize its armies for the defense of its helpless little kinsman. Under pretense that the Russian mobilization menaced Germany as well as Austria, the German imperial government demanded that Russia im-

mediately demobilize and that the impending conflict be confined to Austria and Serbia.

Well aware how quickly Serbia would perish before the vast military power of Austria Hungary with twenty times its population, Russia declined to demobilize. Thereupon, Germany declared war on Russia August 1 and the same day began the movement against France because that republic had been for years in alliance with Russia and was deemed at Berlin and Vienna and Rome the more vulnerable of the two powers.

THE POPE OPPOSED MERCIER

As the Kaiser's armies swept with ruinous devastation into little Belgium whose neutrality he had assumed a treaty obligation to defend, the Vatican gave renewed evidence of its secret alliance with the central empires and its wanton contempt for the Roman Catholic population of Belgium when their liberty and their homes stood in the way of papal ambitions and infamy.

When Cardinal Mercier, Roman Catholic primate of Belgium, protested the ruin of that country by German soldiery, the present Sovereign Pontiff did not conceal his hot anger for what he designated as "Cardinal Mercier's excessive activity." The following special cable dispatch to the New York *Times* of April 13, 1916, discloses the base hostility of the Holy See toward the patriotic attitude of Mercier:

"London, April 12.—According to reports circulating in Vatican circles the Pope is annoyed by what is called there 'Cardinal Mercier's excessive activity.' He sent a fresh message of moderation to the Belgian Primate, but so far the Pontiff has resisted pressure from many quarters to disavow Monsignor Mercier's attitude.

"The Pontiff does not wish to resort to any action which might imperil even apparently the neutrality of the Holy See, but he firmly believes that the resurrection of Belgium is not being assisted by the hostile attitude of the population to the present occupation, which, it is held, can only delay it by hindering the efforts of those working for its attainment."

It is perfectly manifest from the foregoing dispatch that the Pope then cherished confidence that the central empires would win the war and that Belgium was one of the pawns of which the victors would dispose. With that expectation he reprobated the patriotic attitude of Mercier in opposition to the rape of Belgium because that attitude was troublesome to the invaders who were in collusion with the Holy See.

TREASON OF PAPAL CHAMBERLAIN

But other facts demonstrate the secret alliance of the Holy See with the central empires still more conclusively. Not the least of them was the treason plotted by Monsignor Gerlach, grand cham-

berlain to the Pope, in the Vatican palace, which caused the destruction by explosion of two Italian battleships after Italy entered the war. The explosions occurred in September, 1915, and in August, 1916, after Italy had declared war on Austria Hungary in May of the former year. The more salient of the facts appear in the following Rome dispatch under date of January 8, 1917, which appeared next day in the *New York Times*:

"Rome, January 8.—More than forty persons are now in prison as a result of the investigations into the destruction in September, 1915, and August, 1916, respectively, of the Italian battleships "Benedetto Brin" and "Leonardo da Vinci." The latter was blown up in Taranto Harbor, and 248 men perished.

"Lieutenant General Count Cadorna, Chief of Staff, came to Rome on Thursday to attend a meeting of the Cabinet which was held for the purpose of deciding upon the disposition of the prisoners, but *the question has become a political one from the introduction into the case of one of the officials of the Vatican.*

"An Italian named Ambrogetti, who was among those charged with being implicated in the destruction of the warships, asserts that *he was the financial agent of Mgr. Gerlach, Pope Benedict's private chamberlain.* Mgr. Gerlach is an Austrian, and, according to information here, was once a cavalry officer, who became a priest and won the favor of the present Pope when the latter was a cardinal. He was the bearer of the red hat from the Pope to the three French cardinals who were appointed at the December Consistory.

"It has been learned that Mgr. Gerlach, prior to Italy's entry into the war, was interested in a pro-Austrian paper at Vittoria, of which Ambrogetti was manager.

"The Italian authorities have learned details of the plot which ended in the destruction of the two battleships from the Italian author, Archita Arlente, who was arrested some months ago. The suspicion that the explosions on the ships were due to a conspiracy originated from the fact that certain naval machinists were aboard the ships at the time of their destruction, and on each occasion escaped uninjured. They were followed to Valente's house and were there arrested."

After appearing inconspicuously in the *New York Times*, the foregoing information was afterwards excluded from the daily and magazine press. Though fraught with infinite significance, it was suppressed by the papal censor of the press. No editorial writer or historian has been permitted in four years to discuss or mention it. Even the merest allusion to the matter has been prohibited except a brief paragraph at rare intervals which escaped the attention of the censor and appeared on the inside pages of one or two daily papers.

It seems impossible that the Pope could be ignorant of the treason thus plotted for nearly a year in his own palace by his alien grand chamberlain. But the archtraitor was permitted, if not actually

aided by him, to escape into Switzerland and thus to escape just punishment by becoming a fugitive. The following brief Berlin dispatch appeared in the *New York Times* January 11 of the same year:

"Berlin, January 10.—The Prelate Knight von Gerlach (Mgr. Gerlach), First Acting Private Chamberlain to His Holiness, has been forced to leave Rome and has arrived at Lugano (Switzerland). He was the only German prelate in the Pope's retinue."

In the throes of the world's greatest war, Italy naturally resented deeply the monstrous treason of which Gerlach was thus the directing head and disbursing paymaster. The source of the money with which he financed the treason and paid its actual perpetrators has never been disclosed. It may have come from Vatican hordes that have remained for centuries uncounted.

The Vatican was powerless to keep the Italian Parliament from discussing the Gerlach treason, though reports of such discussion were excluded from the great international news gathering organizations. Only papers partially defiant of the papal censorship, like the *New York Times*, dared to publish the facts at all. On March 10, Deputy Felice referred to the matter in the lower house of the Parliament, and the following brief dispatch appeared in the *New York Times* of the next day:

"Rome, March 10.—For two days Deputy Felice has brought before the Chamber accusations against supposed German spies still living in Italy and occupying responsible positions. The most sensational accusation is that regarding Monsignor Gerlach because of the post of confidence he held at the Vatican where he was personally trusted by the Pope.

"Anti-clerical elements take advantage of this and similar occurrences to agitate against the Vatican."

Though a fugitive and in enemy territory, Gerlach was promptly tried by an Italian court of justice pursuant to the law of that country and was convicted of high treason and sentenced to the extreme penalty June 26 following detection of his infamy, according to a report in the *New York Times* of June 27, 1917.

The treachery of Roman Catholic chaplains in the Italian army which caused the most crucial and disastrous reverse which that country suffered during the war and the spread of Vatican intrigue into other belligerent lands will be given in future numbers of this journal with all the fullness that space will permit. Call attention of your friends to the disclosures here made and preserve the files of this journal as the information given in this series of discussions cannot be obtained elsewhere.

THE POPE'S PEACE NOTE

The astute politicians who compose the Curia Romana, or papal court, disclosed the secret sympathy and collusion of the Holy

See with the central empires during the World War when they submitted to the world in August, 1917, the document known as the Pope's peace note. The subject-matter of the note, considered in relation to the military conditions and outlook when the Sovereign Pontiff uttered it, betrays unmistakably the effort of the papal court to benefit and save the Pope's imperial allies at Vienna and Berlin.

The war was three years old when the peace note was submitted. In the early months and years of the stupendous conflict, superb preparation of the central powers and almost total lack of preparation on the part of their adversaries gave a striking measure of success to the Teutonic and Turkish arms. Until the year 1917 when America entered the war the armies of the Kaiser were on the soil of their enemies and the German colonial empire was yet intact except for the injury it had received in the Far East at Japanese hands.

But in the summer of that year the flower of American manhood was training for active service, our navy was already active and the tremendous wealth and power of the United States was sustaining the morale of our cobelligerents and providing the sinews of war. In that situation, the masterful diplomats at the Vatican, Vienna and Berlin saw the awful gravity of the future outlook to their cause.

Manifestly, the central empires could hope for the triumph of their arms and the domination of the peace conference by them as victors only by ending the struggle before the soldiery of the United States could reach the battle-fronts. In that gloomy predicament our enemies resorted to the peace note in hope of bringing the hostilities to a close while they were triumphant.

Rumors at the time which eluded censorship alleged that the note was actually conceived and drafted in Switzerland by the General of the Jesuits, known as the "Black Pope," together with representatives of the Teutonic Empires. The time and substance of the note would seem to lend plausibility to the rumor. The public will probably never be permitted to know the origin of the renowned document nor who wrote it. Couched in language of the deceptive fervor in which Jesuitism is so skilled, it was given to the world in August, 1917. It is found in the *Congressional Record* of August 22 at page 6847, and the portion of it dealing with terms of peace reads as follows:

BASIS OF JUST PEACE

But in order no longer to speak in general terms as the circumstances had counseled us in the past, we now wish to make a more concrete and practical proposal and to invite the governments of the belligerents to come to an agreement upon the following points which seem to be a basis of a just and durable peace, leaving to them the task of analyzing and completing them.

First of all, the fundamental points must be that the material force of arms be substituted by the moral force of right, from

which shall arise a fair agreement by all for the simultaneous and reciprocal diminution of armaments, according to the rules and guarantees to be established, in a measure necessary and sufficient for the maintenance of public order in each State.

Then in the substitution for armies the institution of arbitration with its high pacifying function, according to the rules to be laid down and the penalties to be imposed on a State which would refuse either to submit a national question to arbitration or to accept its decision.

Once the supremacy of right has thus been established all obstacles to the means of communication of the peoples would disappear by assuring, by rules to be fixed later, the true liberty and community of the seas which would contribute to the numerous causes of conflict and would also open to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

WOULD FORGIVE DAMAGES

As to the damages to be repaired and as to the war expenses, we see no other means of solving the question than by submitting as a general principle the complete and reciprocal condonation, which would be justified, moreover, by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament, so much so that no one will undertake the continuation of a similar carnage solely for reasons of an economic order.

If for certain cases there exist particular reasons, they should be deliberated upon with justice and equity, but these pacific agreements, with the immense advantages to be derived from them, are not possible without reciprocal restitution of the territory at present occupied.

Consequently, on the part of Germany, the complete evacuation of Belgium, with the guaranty of her full political, military and economic independence toward it.

The evacuation of French territory. On the part of other belligerent parties similar restitution of the German colonies.

EQUITY FOR TERRITORIAL ISSUE

As regards the territorial questions, as, for example, those which have arisen between Italy and Austria and between Germany and France, there is reason to hope that in consideration of the immense advantages of a durable peace with disarmament, the parties in conflict would wish to examine them with a conciliatory disposition, taking into consideration, as we have said formerly, the aspirations of the people and the special interests and the general welfare of the great human society.

The same spirit of equity and justice ought to be followed in the examination of other territorial and political questions, notably those relative to America and the Balkan States and terri-

tories making a part of the ancient Kingdom of Poland, whose noble and historical traditions and sufferings which it has endured, especially during the present war, ought to conciliate the sympathies of nations.

Such are the principal bases whereupon we believe the future reorganization of the peoples ought to be built. They are of a nature to render impossible the return of similar conflicts and to prepare a solution of the economic question so important for the future and for the material well-being of all belligerent States.

Therefore in presenting to you, who direct at this hour the destinies of the belligerent nations, we are animated to see them accepted and to see thus the conclusion at an early date of the terrible struggle which more and more appears a useless massacre.

HONOR OF ALL SAFE

The whole world recognizes that the honor of the armies of both sides is safe. Incline your ears, therefore, to our prayer. Accept the fraternal invitation which we send you in the name of the Divine Redeemer, the Prince of Peace. Reflect on your very grave responsibility before God and before man.

On your decision depends the repose and the joy of innumerable families, the life of thousands of young people; in a word, the happiness of a people for whom it is your absolute duty to obtain their welfare.

May the Lord inspire your decision in conformity to His very holy will. May God grant that while meriting the applause of your contemporaries you will also obtain in the future generations a splendid name of pacificators.

As for us, closely united in prayer and in penitence with all those faithful souls which sigh for peace, we implore for you the light and counsel of the Divine Spirit.

BENEDICT.

At the Vatican, August 1.

The fervent words in which the foregoing document is clothed contrast strangely with the brutal inhumanity of its proposals. Though the cruel march of imperial soldiery had turned neutral and unoffending Belgium into a wilderness of ruin and desolation and had inflicted on all northern France devastation that can never be effaced, while the soil of the central powers was untouched by hostile forces, the papal note proposes that damages so Hun-like in savagery and so inexcusable should be freely and entirely condoned and forgiven in toto.

Under his base proposals the Pope's imperial allies were to retire as victors and go unwhipped of justice. No reparations were to be asked or received. Those who had wreaked upon helpless and neu-

tral Belgium outrages so monstrous were to sit in honor and in triumph at the peace conference and dictate, under menace of their triumphant arms, the final conditions of peace. The author of proposals so base could have but one incentive—to protect his imperial allies from the punishment they so richly deserved.

CAPORETTA DEBACLE CAUSED BY PRIESTS

Another important link in the chain of evidence that convicts the Holy See of secret collusion with our enemies has to do with the sudden and terrible disaster which Italy suffered at Caporetta, October 24, 1917. By valor and engineering feats seldom paralleled in brilliancy, the Italians planted heavy artillery and equipment in strategical mountain heights in their advance against Austrian and German forces.

But the world was appalled to learn that they had suddenly been hurled back in defeat that seemed final and irretrievable at the time. In view of the constant Roman Catholic clamor which was evidently inspired in Rome for the Pope to have a seat in the peace conference, and in view of the known determination of Italy that he should be excluded from that body, discriminating people generally suspected that clerical treachery was responsible for the sudden calamity which threatened to remove Italy from the war, the peace conference and the world.

The Italian people themselves, who had better opportunity than any others to observe the Vatican, felt throughout the war that Pope Benedict XV was strongly in sympathy if not in secret collusion with the enemy. But the August number, 1918, of that high-class monthly magazine known as *The World's Work*, published a masterful statement prepared by William Roscoe Thayer on "Italy's Great Service in the War." Mr. Thayer is conceded to be an authority on Italian affairs, knowing more of the politics and problems of that country probably than any other American knows. Discussing the debacle at Caporetta, he wrote in part as follows:

THAYER'S STATEMENT OF FACTS

Many clericals sided with the Teutons as a matter of course, for Austria was the chief Catholic nation in Europe. Since his election the Italians have believed, on what evidence does not appear, that Pope Benedict XV is pro-German. He belonged to one of the old reactionary aristocratic families of Genoa—nobles who correspond in spirit to the Junkers of Prussia. It is believed in Italy that the Pope has been promised by both the German and the Austrian Kaisers that they would restore his temporal power at the end of the war. The Ultramontane Diet of Bavaria openly announced that this was one of the aims of the war. The failure of the Pope to protest against the atroci-

ties of the Huns, or to rank himself squarely from the beginning on the side of the people struggling in behalf of Christian civilization, seemed to justify the assumption of the Italians that he was against the allies; and the fact that he put forth appeals for peace, precisely at those times when the peace he advocated would mean a complete victory for the Germans, strengthened the suspicion of his pro-German desires.

LIES AND STARVATION AFFECT THE ARMY

Needless to say the head of this octopus of treachery and discord was the German propaganda, which used now one tenacle and now another. It went so far as to concoct a fake copy of the *Secolo* newspaper of Milan in which among genuine news it published such lies as that the French had turned against the Italians, had captured Turin and were besieging Milan; also that the Austrians yearned for peace and wished to fraternize with their Italian brothers. And, in fact, when the Austrians advanced on the fatal morning of October 24, they threw up their hands and shouted "Kamerad!" The Italians laid down their weapons and advanced to meet the Austrians, and then the Germans, who had been screened behind the Austrians, rushed forward, opened fire, and the panic began. For months previous to this, priests who served as chaplains, and insidious lay propagandists whispered disloyalty into the ears of the troops. An officer, who was with the army at that time, has told me that the Pope's message created a most depressing effect among them. It turned their thoughts away from the unyielding prosecution of the war to the acceptance of peace—peace on any terms, regardless of consequences.

The gradual diminishing of rations caused a slackening of determination and morale. A soldier requires a modicum of food in order to maintain his resolve at the highest pitch; slow starvation saps valor. You can judge how near the Italian soldiers were to starvation when you know that for awhile before Caporetto some of the troops were reduced to seven dried chestnuts apiece for their morning ration. More even than for themselves they worried over the destitution of their wives and children from whom they had infrequent or no news. The rumor that several officers proved traitors at the moment of the Hun's camouflaged attack has not yet been fully verified. But there is reason to believe in its truth because a dozen or more of the suspected traitors were shot.

The swaggering assertion and ceaseless reiteration by papal mouthpiece that the Pope was neutral cannot remove the stubborn record of incriminating facts. No censorship or suppression can entirely conceal those facts from an intelligent and discriminating

public. Everywhere that Vatican influence could be secretly exerted the same record of treachery and collusion with the enemy appears.

Attention will now be directed to the infamy and conviction of two renowned Roman Catholics who appalled the world and outraged every sense of honor in the effort to betray their own countries into enemy hands by the boldest kind of conspiracy, with which the Pope is specifically connected by press reports. The two papists referred to were Sir Roger Casement of Ireland and Paul Bolo, better known as Bolo Pasha, of France.

TREASON OF ROGER CASEMENT

In no part of the world is Roman Catholic political fanaticism more rampant and lawless than in Ireland. Ready to intrigue and to fight for every political ambition of the Sovereign Pontiff, Papal-Ireland, now dominated and terrorized by Sinn Fein, opened secret negotiations with Berlin very early in the World War.

Though previously honored with knighthood by the British Government, Sir Roger Casement stole away and secretly entered Germany to consummate the Papal-Irish infamy and conspiracy. He chose the time when Teutonic success was at floodtide and the life of the British nation and the destiny of liberty and civilization hung by a slender thread.

He plotted with the German imperial government for the release of all British prisoners who would renounce their British allegiance and join the Irish legion pledged to fight for the Kaisers and Sultan. It was mutually agreed that any prisoners rejecting the infamous proposals should be subjected to increased austerity of treatment at German hands.

The men so released were returning to Ireland on a tramp steamer which also carried a cargo of arms and munitions and was convoyed by a German submarine which carried Casement himself. As the tramp steamer fell into the hands of the British navy her crew blew up the vessel and became prisoners of war, but the submarine landed Casement in safety, after which he was arrested, tried, convicted and hanged for treason.

A London dispatch in the *New York Herald* on August 8, 1916, which was the day of his execution, contained the following statement regarding his crimes and the refusal of the government to grant clemency and prevent execution of his sentence:

In explanation of the government's refusal to reprieve Casement, Lord Robert Cecil gave out the following statement:

"No doubt of Casement's guilt exists. No one doubts that the court and jury arrived at the right verdict. The only ground for a reprieve would be political expediency, a difficult ground to put forward in this country.

"This country never could strain the law to punish a man for the same reason that it could not stain the law to let one off.

CASEMENT'S PART IN REBELLION

"The Irish rebellion began with the murder of unarmed persons, both soldiers and police. No grievance justified it and it was purely a political movement organized by a small section of Irish people who still hate England and was assisted by Germany.

"There was and is in this country the greatest possible indignation against these persons. There is no doubt that Casement did everything possible to assist this rebellion in cooperation with the Germans. There can be no doubt that he was moved by enmity for this country.

"The contention that he landed in Ireland for the purpose of preventing the rebellion is demonstrably false. No such assertion was made by counsel at the trial.

"Casement was much more malignant and hostile to this country than were the leaders of the rising who were caught with arms in their hands. He went to military prisons in Germany with the intention of persuading Irish soldiers to throw off their allegiance. All sorts of promises were made for the improvement of the condition of these men to induce them to join the Irish legion. An enormous majority thus approached refused and thereafter were subjected to increased hardships by the Germans.

"From among these Irish soldiers a number have since been repatriated as hopeless invalids and they subsequently died. They looked upon Casement as their murderer.

"Nor is there any ground, public or private, so far as we know, which can be quoted in mitigation of Casement's crime, and I do not think any government doing its duty could interfere with the sentence which has been passed on him."

CASEMENT AS LEADER IN THE IRISH THOUGHT

Honored with knighthood—a title since taken from him by King George's order—for his many years of service for Great Britain as Consul and Consul-General, Roger Casement assumed leadership, at a period of his country's crisis, in the recent Irish rebellion, the plot of which was completed while Casement was in Berlin, where he was reported to have negotiated an understanding with the German imperial authorities.

British naval supremacy brought an abortive close to Casement's schemes. The German tramp steamship on board which there was transported an armed expedition from Germany nearly to the west coast of Ireland in April of this year was blown up by its own crew when the latter foresaw that it was

inevitable that the blockading British warships would capture it. The crew were made prisoners. The tramp had been conveyed from Kiel by a German submarine, from which Casement and a companion landed on Irish soil, where they were taken into custody before their plot matured.

In May Casement had a preliminary hearing and was committed for trial on the charge of high treason. Late in June the trial was begun. Casement pleading not guilty and uttering a denial that he had worked in Germany's interests and that he had accepted German gold as a bribe.

The Court's verdict was guilty, and the sentence of death by hanging was, after appeal by his counsel, confirmed by the Court of Criminal Appeal late in July.

Pursuant to the prudent and diplomatic policy of the British government amidst the world cataclysm, Lord Cecil studiously abstained from any allusion to the Vatican in his statement as here quoted. But the statement as it appeared in the New York *Herald* quoted Casement's attorney as declaring that he died a Roman Catholic.

Moreover, debates of Parliament contain specific allegations by Ulster members that the Pope was in collusion with the enemy during the war. It was only the Roman Catholic portion of Ireland which engaged in the Casement conspiracy. Protestant Ulster was loyal then as it is now to the cause for which we and our co-belligerents fought.

It was the Roman Catholic and Sinn Fein portion of the Irish people who refused to volunteer for military service or to permit enforcement of the draft law which compelled all other British lands to fight for liberty and civilization. Statistics made public by Norman Murry, a Canadian authority and journalist, during the war show that enlistments in Ulster were nine times as numerous in proportion to population as in Sinn Fein Ireland.

That is the reason Sir Roger Casement found comparatively few Irish in German prisons ready to betray their country into the hand of its enemy. Most of them were Protestants from northern Ireland and were therefore honest and patriotic. The Roman Catholics were slackers and stayed at home. Because of that fact, Casement and the German imperial government, both in collusion with the Holy See, plotted against the unyielding prisoners such cruelty as cost many of their lives. Those prisoners were Protestants from Ulster.

THE KHEDIVE, THE POPE AND BOLO PASHA

But the treason of which Roman Catholic Bolo Pasha was convicted and for which he was executed was at once bold and sinister with ramifications which involved high officials in both Europe and America, including a brother of Pope Benedict and even the Pope himself more or less directly in the sphere of his operations.

The true name of that archtraitor and conspirator was Paul Bolo. He was a brother of Roman Catholic Archbishop Bolo. Community of rascality and intrigue between Paul Bolo and Abbas Hilmi, former Khedive of Egypt, caused the Khedive to bestow upon the French papist the Mohammedan title of Pasha.

After the conviction and execution of Bolo by French authorities, his extraordinary career of world-wide conspiracy and treason was discussed in most of the magazines as well as in the daily press, but papal censorship absolutely withheld from the public one of the most stunning facts in the whole astounding record—personal aid of the Pope and his brother, the Marquis della Chiesa, to his plottings.

But the New York *American* of October 28, 1917, shortly before the trial, was permitted to state some of the more salient facts in language designed to exculpate the Sovereign Pontiff. That statement reads in part as follows:

(By C. F. Bertelli.)

Paris, October 6.—The arrest of Bolo Pasha, following the receipt of a cablegram from M. Jusserand, French Ambassador at Washington, that he had been paid 10,000,000 francs in German money in New York, has plunged France into one of the greatest scandals of modern times.

Paul Bolo—his title of Pasha was conferred upon him by Abbas Hilmi, the deposed Khedive of Egypt—was universally known as “the modern Monte Cristo.” His amazing career, which carried him from a medium social status to great wealth, then down to poverty, and finally up again to great riches and distinction, brought him into contact with at least two monarchs and some of the most prominent bankers, public men and citizens of many countries.

And now comes the amazing denouncement, a charge of treason is being pushed against him with the greatest vigor.

DISHES OF GOLD

His home in the Rue de Phalsbourg, in the monceau quarter, is one of the most magnificent in France. He dined off gold plate. His salons were the rendezvous of much of the brains and talent and beauty of France. This he changed shortly before his arrest for a room at the Grand Hotel over the Cafe de la Paix. From there, a pitiable figure suffering from nervous exhaustion and uraemia, he was borne by the police on a stretcher, a white sheet covering him from head to foot. As he thus passed out, an infuriated crowd attempted to get at him to tear him to pieces, amid cries of “Throw the traitor into the Seine.”

Not an hour before, his brother, M. Bolo, Archbishop and one of the most promising men in the Catholic Church, called to

see him on his sick bed at a moment when he was subject to terrible public odium, after an estrangement of many years. Intense grief and pity were written on the prelate's face as he emerged from the small bedroom and said to the waiting crowd: "The tribunals of the land and his God will judge him. For myself, I go home to pray."

FACES DEATH PENALTY

The precise charge against Bolo Pasha is that of "intelligence with the enemy." This is the gravest of all accusations that can be brought against a French subject in time of war. If found guilty, the penalty is death. It differs from the accusation of "trading with the enemy," which merely involves a long term of imprisonment and a heavy fine.

The Bolo case is in the hands of Captain Bouchardon, of the Third Court-Martial of Paris.

The interrogatory of the Pasha has not been carried far enough to disclose the main line of his defense. However, at this stage, there seems little doubt that he actually did cash in \$2,000,000 from banks in New York through J. P. Morgan and Co., and the Bank of Canada's New York agency, and also that he received moneys amounting to not less than 2,000,000 marks from enemy sources in Switzerland.

There still remain the very important questions: (1) for what purposes did he receive this money? and (2) what did he do with it?

For good or ill, this sensational case has been sprung on the public at a moment when the French nation is displaying a heroism and staunchness at which the whole world marvels, and at a time when the glorious Republican army, after three years of magnificent battle is slowly expelling the German invader from France. Already impassioned voices are being raised in Paris to prevent the impending Bolo revelations from besmirching France's fair record of bravery and unity in this war. It says much for the courage and determination of M. Painleve, Premier and Minister of War, that his first great step in his term of office has been to insist that the whole truth shall be told. He and his colleagues feel that the Republic is strong enough to cleanse its Augean Stables. He has dismissed the question of expediency and adopted the formula of one of his ministers of State, Louis Barthau, "Vite et tout" (clean up everything quickly and completely).

HIS INVESTMENTS

As to the details of Bolo Pasha's international activities, certain facts are known which in themselves seem to have no treasonable bearing. For instance, he invested \$1,100,000 in the

strongly and consistently patriotic Paris newspaper, *Le Journal*, without making any effort to influence its editor and part owner, Senator Charles Humbert, in the direction of weakening his trenchant win-the-war campaign.

He invested 170,000 francs in *Le Rappel*, the leading plank of whose platform is to win back Alsace-Lorraine for France.

He invested 3,000,000 francs in a Spanish shipping company, with headquarters at Barcelona and no treasonable motive has been alleged in this connection.

He invested 1,475,000 francs in a great munitions-making plant just outside Paris.

He donated 5,000 francs to a prominent Frenchman in letters who has for some time carried on highly patriotic work in France's interest with the United States.

The prosecution asserts that the 10,000,000 francs of German money received by Bolo in New York was turned over to him by a banker named Pavenstedt in February, 1916.

Of all the above-mentioned investments the one that has excited the most discussion is that made in the *Paris Journal*, for it has involved the proprietor, Senator Humbert, in bitter attacks from his enemies in the Paris press. It was, indeed, through these personal enmities that the public, a couple of months ago, first began to get wind of the charges against Bolo Pasha, although Captain Bouchardon's investigation began as early as last spring.

Jacques Dhur, a prominent writer in *Le Journal* before Senator Humbert assumed the direction of the publication, who now conducts a newspaper of his own, *l'Evieil*, began by asking in his columns a mysterious question as to 6,000,000 francs of tainted money invested in *Le Journal*. Next day Gustave Tery, for some years the writer of a daily article in *Le Journal* until Senator Humbert took control and now the editor of a lively Paris daily, *l'Oeuvre*, seized upon Jacques Dhur's innuendo and summoned Senator Humbert to disclose the facts of the transaction.

All Paris waited a few days, and then Charles Humbert gave the expected explanation. It was that Bolo had indeed invested five and a half million francs in *Le Journal*, but the Senator insisted that it was an express condition of the contract with Bolo that the latter should not have the slightest voice in the policies of the paper.

The Senator's explanation showed immediately that other people were involved. He very carefully made it plain that although such a course of action was unusual, he took the precaution of inquiring of "a very considerable personality" what was the standing of Bolo Pasha. The personage replied: "I have known Bolo for several years and have implicit faith in his patriotism. You can safely take his money."

KHEDIVE UNDER SPELL

This naturally aroused tremendous curiosity as to who was the "considerable personality" and to cut a very long story short, it turned out to be Judge Monier, President of the Paris Court of Appeals. In subsequent articles in *Le Journal*, Senator Humbert announced his intention of immediately handing Bolo's five and a half million francs to the public authorities.

Judge Monier's story has not yet been heard. He is a brilliant, forceful man of great forensic ability. In his defense the judge is expected to make it clear whether he knew anything of Bolo Pasha's dealings in Constantinople and Cairo.

Prior to the war Bolo was introduced to Abbas Hilmi, the then Khedive, who rapidly fell under the influence of the undoubted charm of the Frenchman's manner. The Egyptian ruler became disturbed over the European outlook and Bolo submitted to him a contract enabling him to take care of his wealth in the event of international troubles.

Then came the war bringing with it Abbas Hilmi's flight to Constantinople and afterward to Vienna and thence to Lausanne. It was in those early days of the war that the ex-Khedive conferred upon Bolo the title of Pasha.

In November, 1914, Bolo dispatched an Italian friend, Commendatore Cavallini, to Constantinople to present to the Khedive two letters, one of which stated that the Khedive admitted owing Bolo ten million dollars and the other being an undertaking by Bolo to refund this sum to the Khedive. This was apparently an effort to save the ex-Khedive's property in Egypt from permanent sequestration.

Bolo then arranged for a meeting between himself and Sadik Pasha, Counsellor to Abbas Hilmi, at Rome, for February 1, 1915. The meeting took place in the Hotel Excelsior, and there Bolo unfolded to the Egyptian potentate's representative a plan for the foundation of a Catholic bank in Switzerland, which under the guise of disseminating religious propaganda was to act as a central fiscal agent for German publicity. Offhand, Bolo suggested 50,000,000 francs as the necessary capital for such an institution. Sadik Pasha presented the proposition to the ex-Khedive, who traveled to Vienna to meet him. But Abbas Hilmi refused to entertain the offer.

BOLO'S PROPOSITION

Bolo then made another proposition to Sadik Pasha, namely, to purchase interests in a number of the leading newspapers in France, on the ground that such ownership would guarantee the insertion of certain articles favorable to Germany and a German peace.

Abbas Hilmi's counsellor favored this proposition and called in for consultation Count Monts, former German Ambassador at Rome. Sadik Pasha went to Berlin to see Foreign Minister Von Jagow, who had already heard of the proposition and who then said: "We are ready to put up 10,000,000 marks payable 1,000,000 monthly." Sadik returned to Vienna and from there telegraphed to his correspondent at Milan to inform Bolo that he had a communication of the highest importance to make to him.

On March 16, 1915, Abbas Hilmi, accompanied by a French opera singer, Mlle. Lusauges, and Chefik Pasha, arrived at the Hotel Savoy, Zurich, where Bolo had already installed himself with Commendatora Cavallini. Whether or not it was a coincidence, *it is a fact that Herr Erzberger, leader of the German Catholic Party, was at that time stopping at the Hotel Du Saint Gothard, at Zurich, and Bolo introduced him to various friends.*

Next day, March 17, a conference was held at the Savoy, at which Mlle. Lusauges was present, but from which Erzberger was excluded. It is alleged that Bolo then agreed to accept 1,000,000 marks monthly as promised by the German Foreign Minister, but declared that the amount was insufficient.

THE FIRST MILLION

On March 21, the Khedive received the first million marks from the Dresdner Bank and forwarded it to an intermediary in Italy to be paid over to Bolo. The latter, however, refused to collect from this source, and the Khedive, with Sadik, went back to Zurich where it is said both Abbas Hilmi and his counsellor began by deducting 100,000 francs commission.

It was arranged that future remittances from Berlin would be deposited at a Geneva bank, where Bolo explained that the money represented the ex-Khedive's personal fortune, over which he (Bolo) had control. Bolo, instead of returning to Paris to carry out his mission, bought property at Biarritz for half a million francs and various other smaller properties for lesser sums.

A second remittance of 2,000,000 marks came from Berlin and it is said that Abbas Hilmi and Sadik again deducted 50,000 francs commission each.

There the unofficial story of Bolo's relation with the Egyptian ends. None of these statements have been legally proved in court yet.

In Italy, Bolo's relations involve eminent people in church and state who are assumed to have been simply the victims of Bolo's personal magnetism. When he was in Rome, in January, 1915 (before Italy entered into the war), Bolo helped to put through several deals in grain and automobiles intended for Germany.

VATICAN DRAGGED IN

The most extraordinary affair of Bolo's in Italy was his effort to found a great Catholic bank with a capital of 100,000,000 francs, for here the personality of the Pope is dragged into the seemingly endless chain of intrigues. Bolo became familiar with the Marquis della Chiesa, *brother of Benedict XV, who induced His Holiness to give a letter of recommendation to Bolo which the latter is stated to have used with advantage to himself.* Bolo and the Marquis went to Spain together. The Frenchman was persona grata at the Spanish Court and had easy and ready access to the ear of King Alfonso, to whom in fact he presented many of the prominent people with whom he had come into contact in recent years.

The bank proposition failed because rumors began to reach the Vatican that caused the Papal Nuncio at Madrid finally to interpose and stop the scheme.

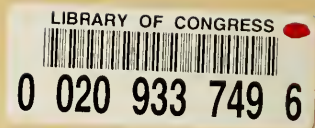
Now, divested of every trace of the trappings of opulence and ease, Bolo lies ill on a miserable truckle bed in Fresnes Prison. How much he will say and what he will say when he comes to trial by court-martial is pure speculation at this moment.

But what emerges strikingly from the avalanche of revelations concerning him is that he was a familiar figure at the Court of Spain, at the former Court of Egypt, *and at the Vatican*, and that he obtained credit and credence and never awakened a suspicion in all his large money transactions with such men as Baron Harjes, the Paris banker, and J. P. Morgan in New York.

The press reports further disclosed that Bolo Pasha and Sir Roger Casement were in personal collusion early in the war in their plotting against their respective governments. From the foregoing record, which by some special dispensation of the God of truth escaped total emasculation by the censor, it sufficiently appears that the Sovereign Pontiff was himself actively, though secretly, aiding and abetting the monumental and continuous and world-wide treason of Bolo Pasha.

Vatican activity in the Sinn Fein treason of which Sir Roger Casement was convicted was further disclosed by the vigorous and persistent efforts of the political power of Rome in this country to force some official action here which would save the life of Casement after his conviction. Roman Catholics in the United States Senate wasted several days in that pernicious effort.

Such is the astounding record as it can be gleaned from sources which the Roman hierarchy is everywhere endeavoring to censor and suppress. If the secret archives in the Vatican, Geneva, Vienna and Berlin were permitted to speak the world would shudder at the guilt and infamy which is there concealed.



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